FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

REVIVING THE TREATY.

Simultaneous Influence in the London and New York Markets.

COLD DOWN HERE---BONDS UP THERE

Purchase of \$3,000,000 Five-Twenties by Secretary Boutwell.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Test of the Law Authorizing a Reduction of the Capital Stock and Prescribing the Qualification of Directors.

LOOSE LEGISLATION.

How To Be Honest-A Manual for Wall Street.

Governments Firm, Railway Mortgages and Southern Securities Quiet and Steady.

Money Easy---Foreign Exchange Unchanged.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, May 15-6 P. M.

On Change to-day wheat continued inactive, the high prices still asked restricting dealings. At the close the market gave way slightly. Flour was sall and heavy in the cheaper grades. Cotton was quiet, but firm. THE PEATURES ON THE STREET

were a fresh effort in certain quarters to galvanize she Washington Treaty into new life by reports from Lendon and Washington, and an increased chase of bonds by Secretary Boutwell. The latter has proved virtually inoperative in a direct sense, but inferentially may have had its influence, will be seen hereafter. REGARDING THE TREATY.

which, for all purposes of relieving the present embarrassing situation in our commercial relations abroad, as was said before here, is a complete dead letter, as, treaty or no treaty, we must continue for some time yet to ship specie in settlement of our foreign indebtedness, the revival of hope concerning an amicable arrangement on disputed points was adroitly managed. There is a certain sugges tiveness, however, connected with the means made to this end that recalls the days the Syndicate operations and that markable negotiation through the great adnistration banking house of the per five cent oan. First came a despatch, dated London, bree P. M., as follows:-"The message of Presient Grant to the United States Senate, submitting the proposed additional article to the Washington relative to the indirect claims, serves to ree the public that the differences between the two nations will be honorably settled. The publisation of the message had an effect upon the marbet for American securities, which are now firmer than at the opening." Almost simultaneously with this came a Washington despatch to the erect that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had the supplementary treaty under consideration, and nid undoubtedly report it, while the further assuce was given, on the authority of a distinn Syndicate operations, that the negotiations respecting the treaty were progressing most favor-

A COINCIDENCE the Atlantic so remarkably similar in its expressien as to call attention to another significant circe. Mr. Boutwell purchased \$3,000,000 of onds, being \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount called for. Among the proposals to sell submitted was an offer of \$2,000,000 from this same banking bouse before referred to, through whose London our securities undoubtedly improved in London today, but the question occurs here, Did the operations of the London agency have anything to do with stimulating that improvement and did the large sale of the American house have any connection therewith? It is not pertinent here to inquire how far the action of the Chamber of Comperce this afternoon may have had the same in-APPARENT MANIPULATION

bly. There is

ma very plain one, and Wall street would do well to heed its application. Divorce the business of the street as rapidly as possible from this clastic treaty and the pendulum-like negotiations connested therewith, whose movement embraces two continents in their vibratory action, and be prepared for its final acceptance or rejection independently of all rings. The first effect of its abrogation might be to still further enhance the price of gold and interrupt the profit of Treasury agents on the continued nerotiation of the five per cent loan; but with our resources this need not create alarm, as, while the have new lands for emigrant settlers, we have the prospect of a steady growth in internal wealth and prosperity compared with which this English treaty siness sinks into insignificance. Its endorsement now would not help the present situation; but, as this is only a temporary strait, our true interests He in complete indifference as to the result. THE EFFECT ON GOLD

of these various influences, mainly referrible to the treaty reports and their effect upon the London market, was to weaken the premium, which, after opening at 114%, went off to 113%, recovering again to 114, from which it subsequently reacted to 113%, remaining steady for the greater part of the aftereached, but towards the close the market became easier and settled to 113% a 113%. The effect of the increased bond purchase, as foreshowing a possible increase in the gold sales to-morrow, was not visible, such an anticipation not being regarded as attitled to much consideration. In the lean marhet early in the day loans ranged from flat for borrowing to 2 per cent for carrying, but after Clearing se hour from 3 to 6 per cent was paid for carry ing. The short interest in the market is now a large one, and the long geld is said to be in strong hands. In the decline to-day, at the close, there was some discounting of a reduction in the Bank of England rate to-morrow, which is looked for as part of the programme in connection with the treaty business. Besides, the advance last week largely resulted from an artificial move-The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamer amount to \$775,000, all coin. The customs receipts to-day were 8543,000. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out 220,000 on account of interest, and \$656,000 in retion of five-twenty bonds. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:--Gross clearings, \$58,449,000; gold balances, \$2,028,544; currency balances, \$2,547,880,

STOCKS WERE GENERALLY UNSETTLED ghout the day. Pacific Mail was still the leading feature of the market, fluctuating between 8534 and 86%, but selling mostly in the neighborhood of ss. Panama receded from its strong position of yesterday and went off 3% per cent. In Pacific Mail there was a difference throughout the day

regular sales. The other dealings were mainly confined to Union Pacific, Erie, Rock Island, Northwest common, and Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, all of which were heavy, declining from % to 1% per cent, with the rest of the list in sympathy; but at the close the market rallied and left off at a considerable improvement from the low-

est point of the day.

THE ELECTION IN PACIFIC MAIL. is the principal point of interest in this stock, and as the transfer books close on Monday the contest to obtain the stock to vote upon is very close. The following text of the law recently passed at Albany concerning the reduction of the capital stock throws some new light upon the subject matter involved in this struggle:-

volved in this struggle:—

An act relating to the Pacide Mail Steamship Company, authorizing the reduction of its capital stock and prescribing the qualification of directors. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—
SECTION 1.—The Pacidic Mail Steamship Company is hereby authorized to reduce its capital stock to \$10,000,000, upon first obtaining the written consent of stockholders owning two-thirds of said capital stock; and to that end may buy in, cancel and extinguish its shares so far as the same can be purchased at prices not exceeding the par value thereof; and the shares so purchased shall be retired and extinguished in reduction of the capital stock of the company and shall not be issued again.

SEC. 2.—Any clitzen of the United States who is a stockholder of the company in his own right shall be qualified, when dny elected, to act as a director of said company. But a majority of the directors shall be clitzens of the United States.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

This is certainly one of those crude enactments,

This is certainly one of those crude enactments, ignorantly or ingeniously framed, for which our State Legislatures and even Congress are now impossible to secure the authority necessary to consummate the proposed reduction, and, secondly, in the meantime to give the officers of the company, in the exercise of their - discretion, full authority to use the company's money for the purpose of speculating in the stock, and, if two-thirds of the stockholders agree, of putting a very heavy bonus in the difference in the price at which they may buy stock and par into their own pockets. This was certainly, how-

ever, not the intent of the governor when he signed the bill, and would be scarcely honest. If in earnest in their purpose to learn the wishes of the stockholders in this important mater, and desirous of acting in good faith towards them, the only way for directors to act is to pre-pare a ticket to be voted on at the coming election simultaneously with the vote for new directors, or at some future special election if there be not time to instruct proxies similar to the following:-

then advertise to receive proposals from time to time, as the state of their funds and the character of the market would warrant, for the purchase of stock after the manner of Secretary Boutwell's purchase of bonds, give due notice of such disposi-tion to purchase and publication of the amount ac-This would meet all the requirements of fair dealing and be creditable to the managers of this company. Less than this would make the operation another Erie scandal and certainly forfeit all claims of the company to any favor in the way of subsidy at the hands of the American

ANOTHER POINT in respect to this law and the approaching election is suggested by the last clause of this act, which, it will be seen, is carefully worded to permit citizens not residents of this country being directors, and by inference, in the last sentence of the same section, a minority of foreigners. These are important points, the latter especially calling for the attention of Congress before it acts upon the recom-mendation made in the House to-day by the Postal Committee to increase the subsidy to \$1,000,000.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks during the day:-New York Central New York Central scrip Erie Lake Shore

 Lake Shore.
 76

 Wabash.
 75

 Northwestern.
 75%

 Northwestern preferred.
 93%

 Rock Island.
 112%

 Milwaukee and St. Paul.
 60%

 Ohio and Mississippi.
 45%

 Boston, Hartford and Erie.
 10%

 No. January Contral.
 100%

 New Jersey Central 1093 Union Pacific 387, Col., Chicago and Ind. Central 373, Hannibal and St. Joseph 433, Hannibai and St. Joseph. 43%
Panama. 123%
Western Union Telegraph. 75%
Pacific Mail. 61%
Quicksilver. 41%

GOVERNMENTS WERE STEADY and quiet, being uninfluenced by Mr. Boutwell's large purchase, aithough these operations, if continned, must have the effect of materially reducing the supply. With the interruption of the forward movement to London this is not apparent now. The offerings at the Sub-Treasury amounted to \$6,044,850, at prices ranging from 118.10 to 113.87%. The \$3,000,000 bought ranged from 113.10 to 113.34. Prices at the close were as follows:-United States currency sixes, 116% a 116%; do. do., 1881, registered, 116% a 116%; do. do., coupon. 118% a 118%; do. five-twenties, registered. May and November, 1131 a 1131; do., 1862, coupon, do., 113% a 113%; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113% a 113%; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113% a 114%; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 115% a 115%; do. do., coupen, do. do., 1865, 115% a 115%; do. do., 1867, do., do., 116% a 116%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 116% a 116%; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 111% a 112; do. do. coupon, 111% a 112; do. ten-forties, registered, 110% a 110%; do. do. coupon, 111% a 111%.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WERE QUIET and steady, closing at the following prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 70% a 71; do., new, 70% a 71; Virginia, ex coupon, 47 a 50; do., regular stock, old, 40 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 55 a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 17% a 17%; Georgia sixes, 75 a 80; do. sevens, 89 a 82; North Carolina, ex coupon, 36 a 37; do., funding, 1888, 24 a 28; do. do., 1868, 20 a 22; do., new, 2014 a 21; do., special tax, 14 a 16: Missouri sixes, 96 a 96%; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 98% a 94; Louislana sixes, 59 a 65; do., new, 55 a 60; do. levée sixes, 65 a 70; do. do. eights, 78 a 82; do. do. eights, 1875, 83 a 87; do. Penitentiary sevens, co a 70; do, railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 62 a 65; do. eights, 85 a 90; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 45 a 53; do., new, January and July, 83 a 83%; do. do., April and October, 31 a 32; Arkan-

sas sixes, funded, 56 a 60.	
BAJLWAY M	OBTGAGES
The second secon	
The following were the	bids for railway mort-
gages at the regular call to	o-day:
New York Cen 6's, 1883. 91%	
New York Cen 6's, re. 88	Gt West 2d m, 1893 8834
New York Cen 6's, sub 88	Gal & Chic extended 10432
New York Cen 7's, 1876, 101	Chi, R I & Pacific 103
New York Cen 7's, 1876.101 Eric 7's, 2d m, '70100	Mor & Essex 1st m 102
Eric 1st m. extended100	Mor & Essex 2d m 9934
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83 98	Clev & Tol sink fd 102%
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80 9314	New Jer Cent, 1st m, n.104%
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88 93 Long Dock bonds 951	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m . 105% Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m . 101
Bot NV A F later 177	Clev & Pitts 2d m 98
But, NY & E 1st m. '77 97 Hud R 7's, 2d m. sf. '85.106%	Clev & Pitts 3d m 96
Hud R 7's, 8d m, '75100	Clev & Pitts 4tn m 8736
	Chie & Alt lst m 106
Harlem con m and sf6's 961	Chie & Altincome 97
Alb & Sus 1st bds100	Ohio & Miss 1st m101
Alb & Sus 2d bds 98	Ohio & Miss con 96%
Chic, Bur &Q,8 p c,1st m.113	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con 84%
Mich 80 7 p e 2d m 97	St Louis & Iron M 1st m. 95%
	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's 107
Central Pac gold bds10272	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10 95 Mil & St Paul 1st m 94%
Umon Pac 1 g 7's 81	Mil & St Paul, Iowa div 89%
Iii Cen 7 p c, 187510314	Marietta & Cin Ist m 97
Alt & T H 1st m 98	Joliet & Chie 1st m10734
Alt & T H 2d m, pref 90	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m. 8932
Alt & T H 2d m, inc 81	Col, Chie Alind C 2d m. 77
Chie & N W s f	Tol, Peo & W, B D 95
Chic & N W con bds. 96% Chic & N W 1st m. 100	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m. 77 Tol, Peo & W. E D. 95 Tol, P & W. Burl'n div. 88 Tol P & W 2d m 84
Han & St Jo, 1g 100%	N York & N Haven 6's . 97
Han & St Jo con 91	Bost, Hart & Erle 1st m. 46%
Del, Lack & W'n 1st in 100	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd 51
Tol & Wab con conv 90	Cedar F & Minn 1st m 85%

worked freely to-day at 5 to 6 per cent on govern ments and 6 to 7 per cent on stocks, closing up with increased case. Commercial paper was steady at 7% to 9% for prime. The bonds purchased by the Secretary to-day are to be paid for in two-thirds national bank notes and one-third legal tenders. This will strengthen the bank reserves materially if the gold sold to-morrow is not paid

for in greenbacks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE is nominally steady at the rates previously quotedranging from % to % per cent between cash and | 100% for bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110% for

short sight, but prime bills are offered at 1/2 concession from these figures.

BOUTWELL'S RESOURCES. The following are the Treasury balances at the dose of business to-day:-Currency, \$12,000,000; coin, \$103,500,000, of which \$26,750,000 are coin certificates. The internal revenue receipts to-day were

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT. The following was the day's business at the Sub-Treasury:—Gold receipts, \$578,255 63; gold payments, \$1,661,825 64; gold balance, \$61,753,655 61; currency receipts, \$616,716 94; currency payments, \$371,091 55; currency balance, \$6,448,786 95; \$1,251,000 cancelled gold certificates sent to Washcomparative Railway Earnings.

The March business of the Union Pacific road is
 March, 1872.
 March, 1871.

 Earnings.
 \$566,861
 \$499,893

 Expenses.
 266,668
 276,483
 \$499,899 275,483

Net earnings.....\$109,192 \$224,415 For the first three months the figures compare as | January | to | January | to | March 31, 1872. | March 31, 1873. | March 31, 1874. Net earnings...... \$235,148

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, May 15-10:15 A. M. \$\frac{11000 US 6 to 81, r}{1000 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1105} \} \text{ \$500 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1.185c}} \text{ 11000 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 21000 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 20, c, \text{ to } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1135c}} \\ \text{ 1600 US 6 c, \text{ cur } \text{ 1600 US 6 10 A. M.—Before Call.

7635 1000 shs L S&M S RR.13 944
7755 200 de. 945
805 100 de. 13 345
805 100 Union Pac RR. 122
805 700 de. 123
805 100 de. 123
805 100 de. 123
805 100 de. 123
805 100 de. 13 46
807 100 de. 48
112 200 de. 48
112 200 de. 48
112 100 de. 34
113 300 de. 48
113 200 de. 48
114 300 de. 48
115 200 de. 48
115 200 de. 48
116 200 de. 48
117 300 de. 48
117 300 de. 48
118 300 de. 48
119 300 de. 38
119 10 A. M .- Before Call. 100 shs West Un Tel.... First Board-10:30 A. M.

24 Del & H Came.

100 Md Coal Co...

29 Go...

20 Go...

30 Go...

30 Go...

4 600 Go...

44 600 Go...

45 600 Go...

46 600 Go...

47 200 Go...

48 200 Go...

49 200 Go...

40 20 Go...

40 24 Del & H Canal..... 100 Md Coal Co..... RR 90
tR be 68;
b3 48;
b3 48;
b3 48;
c48;
d8 48;
d8

> \$50000 U8 6's, '81, r., s5 11614 \$1000 U 8 5-20, c, '65, n. 11614 \$1000 U 8 5-20, c, '65, n. 11614 \$2000 U 8 5-20, c, '67, 11614 \$400 U8 6's, '81, c, ... 11834 1900 U8 5-20, c, '68, ... 11634 000 US 6's, 'SI, c.... | 12+30 P. M.—Before Call. | 100 shs Pac M SS Co... 6 | 574 | 1000 Chic & N W RR... | 754 | 7500 | 40... | 752 | 1000 do... | 752 | 1000 do... | 753 | 1000 do... | 754 | 1000 do... | 755 | 1000 do... | 7 12:30 P. M .- Before Call. 92 100 (0 b3 21 700 0 c 5 75% 1109 do 6 93% 200 do 5 69% 200 do 5 77% 500 (c A 1 CRR b3 97% 500 (c A 1 CRR b3 97% 500 do 5 60% 1000 do 5 60% 1000 do 5 \$5000 S C & s, n, Ja & Jy.

> 844, 700 shs Pac M SS Co. 86 33 100 do. 86 100 236 do. 86 9224 100 NY CA H RR. 97 75; 600 do. b c.b3 97 40; 400 Eric RR. 97 40; 400 Eric RR. 60 41 100 do. b c.b3 60 5009 do. 10000 Eric 1st m. 1000 Tol & Wist mStLd 600 shs West Un Tel.bc 100 do. 200 Con Coal of Md. 100 Quick M Co.

CLOSING PRICES-6:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union 75% a 76% Northwest pr. 98% a 60% Pacific Mail. 85% a 85% Rock Island. 111% a 111% N Y Cen. con. 97% a 77% St Paul. pref. 29% a 60% N Y Cen scrip. 92% a 42% St Paul pref. 79% a 60% Erie. 69% a 60% Wahash 75% a 76% Lake Shore. 25 a 90% Olio a Miss. 68% a 46% Union Pacific. 38% a 38% B, H & Erie. 10% a 10% Pittsburg. 92% a 52% C, C & Ind C 57% a 57% Rorthwestern. 75% a 75%

Correr.—The market continued strong, but without ex. hibiting much activity. We hear of saisp of 4,600 bass

Rio, ex Virginia Dare; 200 hags do, ex South America, and 3,000 bags do., ex Yamoydon, at Baltimore, allien private ferms. We quote:—Carsoes Rio, ordinary, 145c. a loc.; do, food, blog. a lie.; do, prod, blog. a lie.; do, prime, 175c. a lie.; do, prime, lie.; do,

The quotations and the grade above of period onoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 8,644 bbls; wheat, 27,373 bushels; corn, 88,200 do.; corn meal, 1,425 bbls, and 225 bags; oats, 38,356 bushels; barley, 680 do. The flour market ruled steady, though the demand was moderate. The sales were about 6,659 bbls, 2,50 of which were Southern. Corn meal continued quiet but firm for all descriptions. We quote:—

55 50 a 60 32

4 7 5 7 7 3

Extră Minnesota.
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands.
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands.
Family.
St. Louis low extra.
St. Louis straight extra.
St. Louis choice double extra.
St. Louis choice aimity
Rye flour.
Southern No. 2.
Southern superfine.

Forto Nico.

English Islands.

20c. a 40c. a 45c. New Orleans.

New Orleans.

New Orleans.

20c. a 45c. doc. a 55c.

Naval. Storks.—The market for spirits turpentine continued moderately active and again firmer. Sales 109 New York bils, at 61c. ali bils. in 10t., at 65c. a 61c., the market closing firm at that price. Rosin was in better demand and a shade firmer. We hear of sales of 709 bils, at stained at \$3.70, 200 bils. fine at \$6.25 c. at last good No. 1 at \$5.05 and 49 bils, pale at \$6. Tar remained quiet. 59 bils, of Washington sold in lots at \$3.50.

Permolarum—On Change to-day the market for refined continued firm under a fair demand; sales were reported of 6.050 bils, part buyer's and seller's option, last half of May, at 24c. Crude in bulk was quiet but firm at 135c. a 135c. Case oil was about steady, although mominal; we quote, 225c. a 205c. Naghtha was still higher and searce; sales were reported of a cargo of 1,500 bils, at 15c. At the creek the market continued quiet and not materially changed from former quotations. The Philadelphia market was very quiet and prices nominally unchanged. Reflued quoted at 235c. for May. Sales were rumored of 2,000 bbls, buyer's, from last half of May until June 5, at 235c. and sales last evening of 1,500 bbls. naphtha, for last half of June, at 12c.

Provisions.—Receipts—Pork, 63 bbls; cut meats, 1,042 packages; lard, 932 bbls, and tierces and 38 kegs. The market for mess pork was dull and nearly nominal; quoted at \$13.75 a \$15.80, cash; \$13.80 for June and \$13.95 a \$14 for July. In jobbing lots about 200 bbls. regime and 815.75. Bacon was quiet; quoted at 7%c. for long clear and 83c, for short clear. Bressed hegs were again frumer,

market for mess park was duit and hearly nominal; quoted at 513 76 s. 15 80, cash; \$13 30 for June and \$13 50 a \$14 for July. In jobbing lots about 200 bbls realized \$13 75. Bacon was quiet; quoted at 75c. for long clear and 85c. for short clear. Bressed hogs were again firmer, selling firmly at 55c. a 6c. for the range. Beet remained quiet, within the former range of prices. We quote:—\$15 a \$13, and India mess tierces, \$15 a \$13. \$21. Beet hams short should be should be

DOMESTIO MARKETS. New Outrans, May 15, 1872.

Cotton active and higher; middlings, 255c. Net receipts, 265 bales; gross, 298. Exports—To Hamburg, 253; to Genea, 1,551. Sales, 5,060. Stock, 62,041. Cotton firm: fair demand: offerings light; middlings 22/4c. Net receipts, 129 bales. Sales, 75. Stock, 17,936.

Cotton firm: middlings, 22/4c. Net receipts, 90 bales Sales, 1,000. Stock, 17,786. Cotton firm; middlings, 22½c, a 28½c. Net receipts, 125 bales. Saies, 200. Stock, 12,622. Tobacco active; sales 101 hhds.; lugs, \$7.30 a \$7.80; low to good lear, \$8 a \$12.00. Tobacco active; sales 101 hhds; lucs, \$7.30 a \$7.80; low to good leaf, \$8 a \$12.00.

Oswego, N. Y., May 15, 1872.

Flour active and unchanged; sales 3.39) bbis., at \$9 for No. 1 spring, \$10 for amber winter, \$10.76 for white winter, \$11 for double extra. Wheat steady; sales 2.400 bushels No. 1 Milwauker club at \$1.80, three cars do. at \$1.824. Corn dult; sales 5.100 bushels in lots at 65c, for Hilnols, 66c. a 664c. for high mixed, 67c. a 68c, for yellow. Barley quiet. Rye dult; sales 5.00 bushels western at 90c. Corn meal—\$1.00 for bolted, \$1.20 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, \$23 a \$24; shipstaffs, \$24 a \$26, unbed \$35.00 to the \$1.00 to the

20 bushels timothy at \$2.7%. Highweines nominal. Pork dull at \$15.25 a \$15.50. Lard dull at \$9\tilde{c}.

Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 spring at \$1 46, spot; \$145, seller June; \$124\tilde{c}, seller all the year. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 mixed at \$6\tilde{c}, a \$6\tilde{c}, c, spot; \$47\tilde{c}, a \$14\tilde{c}, seller all the year. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 mixed at \$6\tilde{c}, a \$6\tilde{c}, c, spot; \$47\tilde{c}, a \$14\tilde{c}, seller June; rejected, \$6\tilde{c}, a \$6\tilde{c}, c, sot; \$47\tilde{c}, a \$14\tilde{c}, seller June; rejected, \$6\tilde{c}, a \$6\tilde{c}, c, sot; \$47\tilde{c}, a \$6\tilde{c}, for No. 2 fall. Whiskey active and higher at \$8\tilde{c}, c, spot; \$12.70, seller June. Lard steady at \$8.55, spot; \$9.39, seller June. Bulk meats quiet and weak at \$4\tilde{c}, a \$4\tilde{c}, c for shoulders, \$6\tilde{c}, c for clear ribs sides and 7 to, for clear sides, loose. Bacon quiet and weak at \$6\tilde{c}, a \$4\tilde{c}, c for shoulders, \$6\tilde{c}, c for clear ribs sides and 7 to, for clear sides. Cattle dull. Hogs higher at \$2.90 a \$4.15. Freights—To Buffalo, 7\tilde{c}, c for clear sides. Cattle dull. Hogs higher at \$2.90 a \$4.15. Freights—To Buffalo, 7\tilde{c}, c for shoulders, \$6\tilde{c}, c for clear sides. Cattle dull. Hogs higher at \$2.90 a \$4.15. Freights—To Buffalo, 7\tilde{c}, c for clear sides. Cattle dull. Hogs higher at \$2.90 a \$6.00 bushels wheat, \$13.000 do. corn, \$3.000 do. barley, 2,000 cattle and 7,000 hoge. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 15,000 bushels wheat, \$1.000 do. corn, \$6.000 do. oats, \$0.000 do. barley, 2,000 cattle and \$0.000 hog. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 15,000 bushels wheat, \$1.000 do. corn, \$8.000 do. oats, \$1.000 do. oat

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

Cooney Arraigned-He Plends Not Guilty. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Jersey City, yesterday, James Cooney was called upon to City, yesterday, James Cooney was called upon to plead in answer to the indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Robert Gallagher, in Morgan street. In answer to the usual question he pleaded not guilty. When asked at what time he would be ready for trial he muttered something and looked around in confusion. Norman Rowe stepped forward and stated to the Court that he would assume charge of the defence and that he would be ready for trial at any time. The trial was then set down for next Thursday.

DISEASE AND DIRT.

Increase of Smallpox in the City.

Alleged Impurity of the Croton Water.

The Streets Still Teeming with Filth.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS

STRIKING FIGURES.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Manierre introduced a resolution ordering an inspection of all places throughout the city in which cows and pigs are kept. The Health Officer brought forward a resolution asking the Board to take some action with regard to the permits granted the ships com ng to New York from fereign ports. He explained that owners and consignees of ships now utterly disregard these permits, and in many cases the ships are brought up to the discharging place and half the cargo taken out befor the permit is even received. The Health Officer asked that two policemen be detailed to watch the arrival of vessels without permits, and report such arrival to the City Sanitary Inspector. During the discussion of the subject Judge Bosworth stated that the number of men now under the control of the Board of Police was entirely inadequate to the wants of the city. He said there were posts now in this city four and

FIVE MILES LONG. Some people, said the President, seem to be astonished that any crimes could be committed in New York: but if they were aware that patrolinen had to look after all the property at night contained within four or five miles of this city we should hear less of this ery against the police. Commissioner Barr asked if any report had yet been received from Professor Chandler relating yet been received from Professor Chandler relating to the Croton water. The subject, he said, was a very important one, and was now assuming a new shape, for complaints were pouring in that people were suffering from pains in the back from the Croton, and many had died in consequence. Judge Bosworth informed the Commissioner that no report had yet been received from Professor Chandler, but the Board expected to hear from him every moment. He was at work, had obtained some results and would SEND WORD TO THE BOARD

as soon as possible. Commissioner Barr urged despatch in the matter, as the subject was a serious one to the people. Mr. Barr's remarks upon the Croton called Dr. Smith's attention to the death rate for the past week. He showed the Board that the statistics for the past exhibited an increase of inhety-dive cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis over the week before, and an increase of 250 over the same week last year. This is a most alarming state of affairs when it is remembered that smallpox is also steadily gaining ground. There can be no doubt that the impure condition of the Croton water is the main cause of

no doubt that the impure condition of the Croton water is the main cause of

A GREAT DEAL OF THE DISEASE

now flooding the city. It is to be hoped Professor Chandler will be able to get at the root of the cvil, and the Board of Health will apply a quick remedy in the interests of the people

Commissioner Barr introduced the following set of ordinances for regulating the sanitary conduct of the street railroad cars, and they were immediately passed by the Board and made law. This is a timely and important step, for those street cars were generally conceded to be one of the most fruitful sources in the city for the spreading of contagious diseases, and Mr. Barr deserves great credit for the manner in which he has pushed the subject to a happy termination:—

Secreon 172.—No railroad car or vehicle constructed for

manner in which he has pushed the subject to a happy termination:—

Secrios 172.—No railroad car or vehicle constructed for or engaged in the business of carrying passengers on any flice of railroad in the city of New York, and which car is propelled by horse power, and not by steam power, shall be used with cushious on the seats or on backs of the seats thereof.

Sec. 173.—That each and every car used upon any railroad in the city of New York for the carrying or transportation of passengers shall, on each and every day on which it may be used for the carrying or transportation of passengers, she carrying and transportation of passengers, she carrying or transportation of passengers, she carrying and the passed and cleaned so flast all filth and direare removed from the incide of said Sec. 174.—That no straw or hay shall at any time be used or placed on the floor of any railroad car engaged or used in the business of carrying or transporting passengers within the city of New York.

Sec. 175.—No person shall at any time carry or convey in or upon any passenger railroad car, nor shall any conductor or person in charge of any such railroad car, nor any person, company or corporation owning any such railroad car, allow to be carried or conveyed in or upon such car, except on the front platform, any soiled or dirty articles of clothing or bedding, in baskets or bundles.

Sec. 176.—Every car used for the transportation of pas-

The following report on the condition of the streets was sent into the Board by Dr. Morleau Morris. It was referred to the Police Board:

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending May 4 and 11, 1872;—

were found clean; while Spring, Greene and Mercer were very dirty, and Vandam, Variek, Macdougal, Thompson, Wooster, Houston, Bleecker and Amity were only tolerably clean.

South Fifth avenue is unpayed and presents the quint-casence of bad. Above Bleecker street and west of Sixth avenue they were generally in fair condition, except West Tenth, West Twelfth, Horatio, Greenwich, Ninth avenue, Eighth avenue, Seventh avenue, West Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-dirth, Twenty-sixth, Ninth avenue, Beyenth avenue, West Fifteenth, Twenty-sinth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-weenth, Trenty-hirth, Wenty-firth, Twenty-sixth, Four-teenth (from Eighth avenue to the river). Sixteenth Twenty-dirth, Twenty-eighth, west of Ninth avenue. Thirty-sixth, Ninth avenue, above Thirty-fourth to Forty-second; Thirty-seventh, Trity-sixth, Thirty-wighth, Thirty-righth, west of Ninth avenue; Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth were very dirty. The cleaners were seen in Forty-ninth street. Thus it appears that the east side of the city is at paratively, than that portion lying westerly of the Sixth avenue and more especially west of the Ninth avenue, where dirt abounds.

Bouth of Canal, west of Rroadway, and or Chambers, east of Broadway, the streets generally are still, in the majority, dirty, Apparently the business operations of the day so interfere with the work of steps of caning that it is only imperfectly done. This is the street cannot done at night, with out exception, and the out cavenue and more especially west of the Ninth avenue, and the out avenue of an inspection of the day so interfere with the work of steps of earning that the out exception, and the out cavenue and ingenity and the out cavenue and ingenity and the out cavenue and ingenity and the out and stirring up the filtry, thing with clouds of out and stirring up the filtry, thing with clouds of out and stirring up the filtry, thing with clouds of out and stirring up the filtry, thing with clouds of out and stirring up the filtry, thing with clouds of out and stirring up th

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Caldwell, the Bank Defaulter, Balled.

Before Commissioner Shields. Richard Caldwell, who has been two years in Ludlow Street Jail, awaiting trial on an indictment charging him with complicity in the drawback frauds, was yesterday admitted to ball in \$10,000 before Commissioner Shields.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Important to Members of the Legal Profession. Before Judge Brudy.

Winchell vs. Martin.—In this case, the particu-lars of which have been published, Judge Brady has delivered the following opinion, which will be particularly interesting to the members of the bar :-- Our statute authorizing a motion for judgment as in case of nonsuit for laches for not proceeding with the action is founded upon the statute 14, Geo. 2, c. 17, which was passed in consequence of the delay and expense attending the trial by proviso, which was the only mode in which a defendant could dispose of the issues where the plaintiff neglected to proceed. It was so called from a clause in the worker factas or distringus, which had in it the works "provise quod.," &c., that is provided that if two writs of venire were issued to the sheriff, one from the plaintiff and one from the defendant, he should execute one of them only and return the other. The course of procedure to secure it seems to have been to procure from the Master in the King's Bench, or from the secondaries in the Common Pleas, a rule for a trial by proviso, after which the centre issued and a trial might be had: but the defendant was to give to the plaintiff the like notice which the latter would have to give him, and if the plaintiff then did not proceed to trial he night be called and nonsuited. 2 Fidd's Pr., pp. 818, 819, 829; Jacob's Law Diary, vol. 2, Proviso ibid. title Trial." The defendant by this formula was enabled to bring down the record to the assizes, which it was the plaintiff's duty to do in the first instance and to relieve himself of the litigation. Our present system is the same in effect. It is not necessary to make any application to the Court or any of its officers, but the defendant has the right to notice the cause for trial and take judgment of dismissal if the plaintiff fail to appear when called. In actions where there is but one defendant this is now the only mode. The provisions of the Code, sec. 3, 274, and cases cited in notes Voorhees' Code, 1870, relate only to cases where there are several defendants, and the provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject are abrogated by the Code and the abolition of the 27th rule of this Court, which was in use prior to adoption of the new rules in December, 1870. That rule authorized an application by a single defendant, but was abolished for the reason that the dedendant had the right to proceed to trial by notice therefor, and should resort to that remedy if he wished to put an end to the controversy. For the reasons assigned this motion must be denied, but without costs. plaintiff neglected to proceed. It was so called from a clause in the ventre factas or distringus,

Decisions. Holloway vs. Stephens.—Settled. Smith vs. Bagly.—Motion granted. See opinion

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Larceny in a Boarding House-The Thief

Sent to Sing Sing for Five Years. Before Recorder Hackett. The business of the Court yesterday consisted in disposing of a few ordinary cases of grand larceny. Frank L. Schryver was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing clothing, valued at \$42, on the 25th of April, the property of James W. Lord. The accused occupied a room in a boarding house on Abingdon square, while the complainant and on Ablingdon square, while the complement and a friend occupied an adjoining apartment. Shortly after the clothing was missed a detective telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police at Troy the New York officer had reached Troy the stolen property was returned by express, addressed to Mr. Lord's roommate. The prisoner was seen by the landlady to leave the house on the day the clothing was missed with a large bundle. When he want on the stand he attempted to ex-When he went on the stand he attempted to ex-plain that by saying it was his washing which he was in the habit of bringing to Troy. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and upon Assistant District Attorney Fellows informing the Court that there was a suspended judgment hanging over the prisoner for forgery, the highest penalty was im-posed, which was five years in the State Prison. When he went on the stand he attempted to ex

A Young Till-Tapper Caught. Thomas Stack was convicted of stealing \$49 in money and a check for \$19 on the 3d inst. from the drawer of Charles Ahler's grocery store, 478 Third avenue. He was caught in the act of running out of the store, and when searched the money and check was found in his possession. Although the evidence of his guilt was clear the young thief had the andactly to go upon the stand and swear that a boy gave the money and check to him. Being only fourteen years of age the Recorder sent him to the House of Refage.

A Trie of Youthful Burglars. John Duffy, a boy twelve years of age, pleaded guilty to burglariously entering the premises of Edward Stendtner, 639 East Sixteenth street, on

Edward Stendtner, 639 East Sixteenth street, on the 12th of April, and stealing a pair of scales and fourteen rolls of cetton batting. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Michael Cunningham and Michael Dempsey, who were jointly indicted with Duffy, were acquitted.

John F. Muncks, who, on the 19th of April, stola \$750 from Louis Dejonge, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was remanded for sentence.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—Nos. 348, 274, 337, 346, 51, 390, 39034, 392, 393, 394, 396, 899, 259, 311, 375.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.

Charge of Conspiring to Rob a Boy.

Daniel McCrane, a boy of sixteen years, brings suit by guardian against William H. Harvey, keeper of a public house at the corner of Poplar and Hicks streets, and lawyer John Lomas, to recover \$193, out of which amount he alleges he was defrauded by the defendants. Daniel was employed by Harvey, and says he was induced by Lomas to draw the money from the Dime Savings Bank. He claims that Lomas frightened him into signing the check by saying that he would get into trouble if he did not. The money was taken by Lomas and by him given to the defendant Harvey.

On the part of the defence it is claimed that the boy confessed he had been embezzing money from Mr. Harvey at different times, and that by way of restitution he paid the amount for which this suit is brought.

The Sheriff Sacd. out of which amount he alleges he was defrauded

John D. Powers vs. Anthony Walter, Sheriff.—The plaintiff claimed \$1,000, the value of the stock and fixtures of a saloon alleged to have been illegally seized by the Sheriff. The Sheriff said John D. Powers did not own the property, which was seized on an execution in a suit against Thomas Powers. It was alleged that the transfer from Thomas to John D. Powers was fraudulent. The jury, however, gave plaintiff \$1,000.

CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2. Damages for Injuries.

Before Judge McCue. On the 18th of January last Henry Noite fell into an excavation at a new building on Division avene, being erected by Charles Jordan, Sr., and Charles Jordan, Jr. Yesterday he sued the Jordans Charles Jordan, Jr. Testeray in sact are Jordans to recover \$2,000 for the injuries received. The Jordans swore that whatever excavation there was waswi thin the line of their lot and five and a half feet from the sidewalk. If the plaintin fell at an he fell into a trench for an iron fence, and that fall was the result of his own negligence.

The jury gave plaintin a verdict of \$100.

The Business of June. Judge Moore has announced that the civil calendar will be taken up the first Monday in June, and that the first week will be entirely devoted to the trial of civil causes. The balance of the term will be devoted to criminal pusiness.